

DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Deel X.

ZATURDAG den 12den JANUARY, 1822.

N. 2.

Gedrukt en Zaturdag's morgen uitgegeven by WILLIAM LEE, Drukker voor Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden.

Den 4den January 1822.

NAAR AMSTERDAM.

Zal uiterlyk op Zaturdag den 19den dezer vertrekken,

DE BRIK



MARIA & JACOBA.

Kapt. J. J. BART.

De gene die eenige vorderingen tegen boven-gemeide vaartuij hebben, worden ten laatste verzocht, hunne rekeningen vóór den 17den dezer ter betaling in te leveren, ten kantore van THs. JUTTING & ABM. DE VEEER, JUNIOR.

January 4, 1822.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

THE BRIG



MARIA & JACOBA,

J. J. BART, Master.

Will sail positively on Saturday the 19th inst. All persons who have any demands against the above vessel, are requested to present the same for settlement previous to the 17th inst. at the Store of THs. JUTTING & ABM. DE VEEER, JUNIOR.

January 4, 1822.

FOR ST. THOMAS.

THE SCHOONER



CORNELIA,

J. MÖLLER, Master.

Will sail in a few days. For Freight or Passage, apply to the Captain on board, or at his house in Otrabanda; where he has for Sale fresh imported White, Yellow, Red, and Black Paints; Paint Oil in Jars; and Bourdeaux Wine in Casks.

Fiscaal's Kantoor, den 11den January 1822.

DE ondergeteekende als daartoe door den Welgedelen Achtbaren Raad behoorlyk gequalificeerd, doet by deze alle Broodbakkers te kennen geven, en ordonneren, dat de Broden voor de volgende week te bakken het gewigt moeten houden als:

De Fransche Broden 18, en
De Ronde Broden 19 oncen.

Op pene als by publicatie is gestatueerd.
Per order van den Raad Fiscaal,
SALOMON BULTE, Eerste Klerk.

Den 3den January 1822.

HET Departement Curaçao der Maatschappij tot Nut van 't Algemeen zal in plaats van op aanstaande Woensdag den negenden January, op Woensdag den zestienden ejsdem, ordinar in Dixon's Hotel vergaderen, zullende de byeenkomst door den Secretaris des Departement Mr. H. R. HAYUNGA, met eene redezoe ring geopend worden,

Namens bestuurderen,

H. R. HAYUNGA, Sec.

Gouvernement's Secretary

den 4den January 1822.

HIERBY wordt kennis gegeven dat ter Gouvernements Secretary een Brieven Zak zal worden opgemaakt om het Nederlandsche Galjoet Schip Alberta Jacoba, schipper D. J. De Groot, van hier naar Amsterdam verzonden te worden, en dat dezelve op Dingsdag den 15den January aanstaande precies des namiddags om twee uren zal gesloten worden.

Ter Ordonatie van Zyne Excellentie,

W. W. DUYCKINCK, Sec.

Den 4ten January 1822.

ADVERTENTIE.

DE ondergeteekende hierby aan het publiek kennisgevend van de voortvlugtigheid harer Slavin de Negrin Martina, te voren toebehoord hebbende aan den Heer C. Raven, die zich zedert ongeveer negen maanden met een zuigeling genaamd Carolina, van haar huis heeft geabsenteerd, loofte by deze de beloning van een Quadrupel uit aan de genen die hare voornoemde Slavin mogte opsporen en met derzelver zuigeling by hare ondergeteekende opbrengen. De ondergeteekende maakt ook verders bekend dat zy de genen die mogte bevonden worden hare meergemelde Slavin te herbergen en in hare vlugt behulpzaam te zyn naar alle gestrengheid der wetten zal vervolgen.

MARGARITHA LUYANDO.

Paravender en la Imprenta.

LETRAS DE CAMBIO, y CONOCIMIENTOS, en la lengua Española.

PUBLICATIE.

WY PAULUS ROELOFF CANTZ'LAAR, Ridder der orde van den Nederlandschen Leeuw, Schoutbÿnacht in dienst van Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden, Gouverneur van Curaçao en onderhoorige Eilanden, Bonaire en Aruba, en Opperbevelhebber van de Land en Zeemagt aldaar, &c. &c. &c.

Allen den genen die deze zullen zien ofte hooren lezen, salut! doen te weten:

Dat de persoon van Frans Bergman door ons is gekwalificeerd geworden om de posten van Onderschout en Marktmeester op dit eiland die door resignatie van J. P. Groos vacant zÿn geworden provisioneel waartenemen; weshalve dan de voornoemde Frans Bergman in zÿne voormelde kwaliteiten naar behooren zal moeten worden erkend en gerespecteerd.

Gedaan op Curaçao den 5den January 1822, het negende jaar van Z. M. regering.
(w. g.) CANTZ'LAAR.

Ter ordonnantie van Zÿne Excellentie, (w. g.) W. W. DUYCKINCK, Gouv. Sec.

Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam, in de Willemstad, op Pietermaai Scharlo en aan de overzyde dezer Haven den 7den daaropvolgende.

(w. g.) W. W. DUYCKINCK, Gouv. Sec.

Den 10den January 1822.

BEKENDMAKING.

DAAR de ondergeteekende van voornemens is de Eerste Klasse van de by hem gecollecteerd wordende Curaçaosche Lotery, (zonder wetlige verandering) binnen den tyd van Drie Weken te doen trekken, en by hem aanzienlyke commissien, inzonderheid van St. Thomas ontvangen zÿn, zoo verzoekt hy dat alle de genen, en vooral de Inwoners van dit Eiland, welke in zÿne Lotery gelieven deel te nemen, ten spoedigste tot het bekomen van Loten zig by hen keuschen te adresseren, als niet zeker zÿnde of de nog voorhande zÿnde Loten ter distributie of verkoop strekken zullen.

S. S. DELVALLE.

ACTE VAN VOLMAGT.

Der onafhankelykheid van Spaansch St. Domingo.

(het vervolg en slot van onze laatste)

Art. 34. De militaire korpsen zullen tydelyk en vóór er een nieuw stelsel kan daargesteld worden om het hatelyke onderscheid, welke tot hertoe bestaan heeft tussehen den soldaat en den burger, en waardoor ten allen tyde twisten voortgesproten zÿn, blyven voortduren onder de bestiering der algemeene wet, of de byzondere regeling van elk behalven het byzondere voorrecht der zoogenaamde bevoorregte korpsen welke voortaan vernietigd worden; de individuen van zoodanige korpsen zullen zich onder het gebied van het kapitein generaalschap begeven.

Art. 35. Alle berokkening, komplotten, plannen, moitzyke oogmerken, oproer, muiteryen, samenrottingen, op wat manier het zy mogen aangewend om het republikeinsche stelsel om te keren, en de vryheid en onafhankelykheid van het land om ver te werpen, den loop van genomen maatregels te stuiten, de publieke rust te storen, of de aankleving aan Spanje voort te planten, zullen als misdaden van verraad tegen den staat beschouwd, naar de militaire gewoonten onderzocht en voor den krygsraad betrokken worden; en de straffen welke ongelegd worden, zullen binnen de vier en twintig uren na de velling van het vonnis plaats hebben.— Van deze soorten van misdaden wordt geen bevoorregt korps bevryd.

Art. 36. De gene die tot eenig ambt in den staat beroepen zÿn, zullen hunnen eed moeten afleggen, zoo zy militairen zÿn, in de handen van den kapitein generaal of kommandant der krygsmagt, indien zy civile ambtenaren zÿn in die van den gouverneur president; als volgt: "Zweert gy by God, en by de Heilige Apostelen, te erkennen en met uw loven, eigendom en vermogen te verdedigen de onafhankelykheid en vryheid der staat van het Spaansche gedeelte van Hayti; getrouw te zÿn aan des

zelfs god en de constitutie te ondersteunen (en zo den eed in de tegenwoordigheid van eenen regter of opperhoofd die eenig gezag heeft afgelegd wordt moet er by gevoegd worden) en te zien dat de achting voor dezelven wetten worden in acht genomen, gehoorzaam te zÿn aan de daargestelde autoriteiten." De officier zal dan antwoorden, "Ik zweer" dan zal hy in wiens handen den eed afgelegd wordt herhalen, "zoo helpe U God" zoo niet, dan vrage hy U rekenschap; terwyl gy intusschen verantwoordelyk zyt aan den staat voor alle misbruiken en overtredingen overeenkomstig de wet.

Art. 37. Geen publieke officier kan van zynen post afgezet worden, zonder eene behoorlyke kennis van oorzaken, te dragen ten zy het geschiede wegens overtredingen en misbruik by de wet bepaald, waar zy worden allen gelyk verantwoordelyk gehouden, met hunne personen ambt en eigendom, ingeval zy geregelyk ongetrouw aan de pligten hun beroeps verklaard worden.

Art. 38. Zoo eenig publiek officier in de uitoefening zÿns amts eenige der artikels van deze voorwaardelyke regeling of eenige der wetten waardoor den staat voortaan moet geregeerd worden dubbelzinnig vinden, zal hy zulks tot eene verklaring aan de junta door den politieken gouverneur bekend maken, door wien de oplossing daarvan zal bekend gemaakt woden.

Art. 39. Dat dit, gedrukt, gepubliceerd, en zoo dra mogelyk rond den geheelen staat gezonden worden, ter waarneming en stikte volbrenging daarvan, en dat deze origineele acte bewaard worde in de archive van het municipale vergader zaal voor deezelfs voortdoring eene gedurige indachtig making in de jaarreken van Spaansche Hayti, geteekend door de burgers uitmakende deze provisionele junta van het gouvernement.

Gegeven in het gouvernements huis der stad van St. Domingo, hoofdstad des onafhankelyken staat van Spaansche Hayti, den 1sten December 1821. Het eerste jaar der onafhankelykheid.


MANUEL CARAVAJAL—JOSE NUÑES DE CASERES—JUAN VICENTE MOSCOSO ANTONIO MARTINEZ VALDEZ—J. JUAN NEPOMUCENO DE ARREDONDO—JUAN RUIZ—VICENTE MANCIBO.

MANUEL LOPEZ DE UMERES, Secretaris.

Het is Engeland, dat sedert eenige jaren de wereld doet weergalmen over de onregtvaardigheid om de negers van de kusten van Guinea op te koopen en ze als slaven naar de West Indiën te voeren; het is dan door onderscheidene traktaten welke Engeland met de andere mogendheden gesloten heeft dat de slavenhandel nu opgehouden heeft; maar waarom laat die natie, welke zoo veel belang schynt te stellen in het welzyn der menschheid, dan toe dat door de onverzoenelyke vyanden van het Christendom de afstammelingen van dat volk uitgeroeid worden, aan welke de menschheid alle verlichting alle beschaving en alle waterchappelyk kennis te danken heeft; het laatste overschot van het doorluchtigste menschen geslacht, dat de zon immer bescheen; het kroost van die welke onze leermeesters waren in de wysbegeerte, de kunsten en wetenschappen, die de menschelyke natuur eer aan deden door hunne grootheid van ziel en verhevene deugden! dit ongelukkige overschot wordt vernietigd, zonder dat de minste poging voor hun behoud wordt aangewend!

Men heeft reeds sedert lang vermoed dat de reden waarom dat Engeland zoo sterk aandrong op de afschaffing der slavenhandel hier in bestond: dat de West Indiën dan door minder handen bewerkt wordende, dus minder producten zouden opleveren, en wyl Engeland een gebied in de Oost Indiën bezit van zestig miljoenen inwoners, hetwelke dezelve producten zoorykelyk oplevert, dat deze Oost Indische voortbrengselen dan beter verkoop zouden vinden.— Verders dat alle die zendelingen en bybel genootschappen slechts moesten dienen om eerst de Indianen te bekeren en ze vervolgens tot Engelsche onderdanen te maken. Dit vermoeden krygt wel eenige zekerheid, wyl thans het gedrag van Engeland omtrent de Grieksche aangelegenheden bewyst, dat alle handelwyzen der Britsche natie, welke zoozeer den schyn hadden van menschelykheid slechts uit een verfynd eigenbelang voortspuiten.

Den 11den January 1822.
NAAR AMSTERDAM.
Zal zonder uitstel op Zaterdag den 19den
vertrekken.


HET NEDERLANDSCHE GALIOTSCHIP
 ALBERTA JACOB A,
KAPT. D. J. DE GROOT.

De gene die eenige vorderingen tegens den
ondergeteekende of bovengenoemd vaartuig
hebben, worden verzocht daarmede uiterlijk op
Woensdag den 16den dezer aan het Pakhu's
van den ondergeteekende te komen.

J. KLOFFENBURG.

January 11, 1822.

FOR SALE,

 THE AMERICAN SCHOONER
FELICITY,
136 Tons Burthen, built in Baltimore of the
best materials; sails uncommonly fast,
and carries a large cargo. Apply to the Master
on board, or to C. L. PARKER.

Den 11den January 1822.

DIRECTEUREN van het Fonds ter vernie-
ting der afgekeurde Johannessen berichten
aan de houders van Bewyzen van 20 Johannes-
sen, dat dezelve ten Kantore van het Fonds
worden ingewisseld, zynde er reeds in alles aan
Papieren Bewyzen door het Fonds vernietigd
eene Som van Ps. 33,075. — „ — „

Uit naam van Directeuren voornoemd,
FERGUSON, Boekhouder.

CURACAO.

Vaartuigen in en uitgeklaard sedert onzer laatste
INGEKLAARD—JANUARY.

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| 7. golet Cleantis, Martin, | Aruba |
| bark Diana, Ricardo, | Porto Rico |
| golet De Jonge Juv. Carolina, De Hachet, | Porto Rico |
| brik Anna, Ferrero, | Spaansche kust |
| 8. golet Dido, Chaytor, | Baltimore |
| 9. bark Merkuur, Walter, | St. Thomas |
| golet Brunette, Diedenhoven, | ditto |
| brik George, Keen, | Philadelphia |
| — Dove, Johnston, | Alexandria |
| 1 golet Joseph, Layet, | Aux-Cayes |

UITGEKLAARD—JANUARY.

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| 7. golet La Rosa, Aldert, | Porto Rico |
| — Neptunes, Garriga, | Zee |
| 8. brik Lawrence, Bang, | Spaansche kust |
| 9. bark Jonge Vrouw Fanny, Siragusa, St. | Thomas |
| 10. — Alexander, Sibelly, | Spaansche kust |
| — Elizabeth, Rush, | Zee |
| 11. bark Maria, Van Luyk, | ditto |

Op Zondag zyn wy begun-tigd geworden met
het zeldzame gezigt van drie oorlogs vaartuigen
die byna op denzelfden tyd in deze haven aan-
gekomen zyn. Wy zullen dezelve opgeven in
die order als zy binnen kwamen.

De brik Spark der Vereenigde Staten, van 12
stukken, kapitein J. H. Elton, van La Guayra
en Puerto Cabello.

Zyner Britsche Majesteits brik Suriname,
van 18 stukken, kapt. Godfray, van Antigua.

De Deensche oorlogs korvet Diana, van 20
stukken, kapitein Krieger, van St. Thomas,
laetst van La Guayra. Toen de Diana ten an-
ker kwam vuurde hetzelfde een salut, welke be-
hoorlyk beantwoord werd.

De Spark vertrok op Maandag naar Port au
Prince en Jamaica.

De Columbiaansche kruizer de Bella Rosa,
kapitein Bernard, kwam alhier binnen met scha-
de, deezelfs groote mast was gebroken.

Gisteren avond gaven de Ambtenaren, de Of-
ficiëren van de Land en Zeemagt, de Officie-
ren van de Militie, en de voornaamste Kooplie-
den in dit Eiland een prachtig Soufê en Bal
aan de Officiëren van Z. B. M. brik Suriname
en die van Zyn Deensche Majesteits korvet Di-
ana, waarop een groot aantal inwoners geno-
digd waren. Jammer is het dat de Heereu wel-
ke deze aangename party gegeven hebben, be-
roofd zyn geworden van het genoegen van het
gezelschap der Officiëren van de brik der V. S.
Spark, daar dit vaartuig eerder zeilde dan men
verwacht heeft.

By verscheidene vaartuigen van La Guayra
alhier aangekomen zedert onze laatste, hebben
wy Caracas Couranten ontvangen tot den 4den
dezer, en wy hebben uit dezelve dat gedeelte
getrokken welke wy geschikt oordeelden voor
de belangen onzer lezers.

Op den 3den October deed generaal Santan-
der den eed als vice president van Columbia,
welke op dezelfde wyze was afgelegd, als door
generaal Bolivar tot president. De plegtig-
heden by die gelegenheid waargenomen, zyn toen
volledig in ons dagblad gemeld. Generaal
Santander deed een zeer toepasselyk aanspraak,
welke door den president naar waarde beant-
woord werd.

De beroemde Andres Torrellas, een geeste-
lyke die vele invloed in Venezuela heeft, en be-
kend is wegens zyne gehegtheid aan de zaak
der koningsgezinden, en de achting die hy van
de generaals Cevallos, Cagigal, Monteverde,
Morillo en La Torre genoot, heeft thans de zaak
van Columbia omhield, uit eene overtuiging ge-
lyk hy zegt in een manifest welke hy in de Ca-
racas Courant heeft laten zetten, "dat de ban-
den van het verbond tusschen Zuid Amerika en
Spanje van het oogenblik af dat de soevereine
scepter uit de handen van Ferdinand ontnomen
was verbroken zyn."

Op den 1sten December is kolonel Ramos in
de stad Caracas dood geschoten, voor de mis-
daad van hoog verraad, volgens het vonnis van

eenen militairen krygsraad. Ramos was voor-
maals officier in dienst der koningsgezinden,
maar by het innemen van Caracas ging hy over
tot de Columbianen, van wien hy weder was
weggelopen, en gevangen genomen te San
Juan de los Morros, veggende in de gelederen
der koningsgezinden.

De zetel van het Columbiaansche gouverne-
ment staat by voorraad verplaatst te worden in
de stad van Bogota, (zynde de plaats welke het
meeste in het midden der vereeniging legt,) tot
tyd en wyl er de hoofdstad welke "Bolivar" zal
genaamd in het toekomstige volgens de grond
wet van de republiek zal op gebouwd worden.

Een brief van Caracas gedagteekend 7den
dezer behekelt nog de volgende byzonderheden.

De constitutie van Columbia werd op den
1sten dezer afgekondigd; op het groote plein
van die stad zynde aldaar een afbeeldsel van
den onsterfelyken Bolivar geplaatst, en op den
volgenden dag werd dezelve met de grootste
plegtigheid en vreugde bezworen.

Op den 3den verliet generaal Páez, Caracas,
met eene sterke magt troepen, met oogmerk
om eene vereeniging met de krygsmagt van St.
Martha, welke voor eenige tyd geleden van Ma-
racaybo optrokken is te bewerken. Hun doel is
om de expeditie van generaal La Torre magtig
te worden of alles aantewenden om zyne aan-
slagen om naar de binnenlanden te vervolgen,
tegen te gaan.

Dagelyks derterteerden er soldaten van het
krygsleger van Puerto Cabello naar het republi-
keinsche hoofd-kwartier van Valencia.

In de maand November verliet generaal Bo-
livar St. Fé met eene krygsmagt van 9000 man,
daaronder begrepen de divisie van generaal Su-
cre, met oogmerk om Quito met de andere de-
partementen van Columbia te vereenigen.

De Columbiaansche afgezant Mr. Revenga,
kwam op den 5den dezer te La Guayra, van
Spanje, over Bordeaux aan, op welke plaats hy
de andere afgezanten de heeren Zea en Eche-
verri verliet. Men heeft niets byzonder betrek-
kelyk hunner zending vernomen; egter berigte
men dat de zaken een gunstig vooruitzicht had-
den, en dat zelfs Morillo voor de Columbiaan-
sche belangen mede werkte, en dat hy een pu-
blike bewonderaar van Bolivar was.

By de Merkuur ontvingen wy nieuwspapieren
van St. Thomas tot den 28sten li. Zy behelzen
geene belangryke tydingen. Toen de Merkuur
vertrok was aldaar noch de eerste noch de twee-
de brieven maal van November aangekomen.

Een aankomst op Zondag van Aruba brengt
tydingen dat er kort vóór deszelfs vertrek van
dat eiland, drie schoeners en eene brik gezien
waren welke noordwaards stuurden. Men denkt
dat dezelve een gedeelte der expeditie van ge-
neraal La Torre zyn.

De schoener Dido, Chaytor, met 16 dagen
reis van Baltimore, laetst van St. Thomas, ar-
riveerde op Dingsdag. Met het aanbrieken van
den dag, ter hoogte van Klein Curaçao, bespeur-
de dezelve een vaartuig op haar met volle zeilen
afkomen, toen het zelve binnen een geweer-
schot van de Dido was, deed het verscheidene
schoten op haar, en bleef de jacht vervolgen tot
op de hoogte van Caracas Baai, toen hetzelfde
naar het zuiden wende. Het vaartuig had een
Spaansche vlag op. De Dido heeft by de scho-
ten geene schade geleden.

OVERLEDEN—Gisteren in den morgen
stond, overleed na eene langdurige ziekte, wel-
ke hy met groote sterkte des gemoeds verdroeg,
de Heer Joseph Pearce, in het 43ste jaar zyns
levens, een Heer wiens vriendelyke en onge-
dwongene handelwyze en hoedanigheden, hun-
de liefde en achting van een groot aantal be-
kenden deden winnen, die, met vele zyner
bloedverwanten het verlies van een waardig Lid
der Maatschappy en een opregte vriend zullen
bewenen. Zyn overblyfsel werd gisteren met
Masonique eerbewyzingen door de Broeders der
Loges Union, en Vergenoeging ter aarde be-
steld, vergezeld van zyne bloedverwanten en
een aantal vrienden.

AMERIKAANSCH NIEUWSPAPIEREN.

Baltimore, 21sten Dec.—De schoener Adeline
vertrok van St. Martha op den 20sten der ver-
ledene maand. Wy hebben van kapt. King
vernomen, dat generaal M. Montillo opperbe-
velhebber van de provincien van Carthagena en
Santa Martha, op deze laatste plaats was, en
toebereids maakte voor eene expeditie van
omtrent 3000 man, om Porto Bello, Chagres en
Panama aan te vallen—men veronderstelde dat
de expeditie in den loop van de maand Decem-
ber zoude vertrekken. De ryke provincie van
Quito welke eenige tyd geleden weifelde tusschen
Columbia en Peru, is onlangs aan de eerste o-
vergegeen, en maakt een gedeelte van die repu-
blik uit. Eene groote magt die bevel had om
in Quito te vallen, was gevolgelyk terug ge-
roepen geworden. De staande armee van Colum-
bia werd gerekend op 25 of 30,000 man, uitge-
zonderd de schuttery. Verscheidene gewapen-
de vaartuigen waren te St. Martha om gerepa-
reerd te worden, ten einde de expeditie van ge-
neraal Montillo naar de landenge van Panama
te vergezellen. Alles was in rust te St. Martha
en de naburige plaatsen.

De constitutie die onlangs aangenomen is
door de Columbianen, is byna eene kopy van de
constitutie der Vereenigde Staten, slechts met
de uitzondering dat de president voor 7 jaren
aangesteld is in plaats van vier. Hy is opper-
bevelhebber van de land en zeemagt, maar wan-
neer hy werkelyk het bevel op zich neemt, dan
gaat de burgerlyke regering over aan den vice
president.

LAATSTE BERIGTEN UIT ENGELAND.

Dezelven behekzen Londensche Couranten tot
den 3den November. In Spanje maakte de ge-
le koorts sterke voortgang; vele duizende der
inwoners waren van deze ziekte als slagtoffers
gevallen. Ook een groot getal der geneeshee-
ren zyn er van gestorven, dus zyn er een groot
aantal zieken zonder medecynale hulp; men
had in Frankryk een cordon troepen getrok-
ken van de Middellandsche tot de Atlantische
zee, op dat de ziekte in Frankryk niet zoude
doordringen. Te Constantinopelen ging men
gedurig voort met de Grieken te vermoorden.
In het schiereiland Morea bleven de Grieken
steeds de overhand behouden; doch omtrent de
oogmerken van Rusland had men niets anders
vernomen; de oneenigheden tusschen Portugal
en Oostenryk waren nog niet uit den weg ge-
ruimd.

De brieven van Batavia geven een droevig be-
rigt van de cholera morbus welke op het eiland
Java heerscht, het getal der dooden is te Sa-
marang dagelyks van 4 á 500 personen.

De koning van Engeland werd den 8sten No-
vember te Parys verwacht.

Te New York had men berigten van Pernam-
buco, van den 10den November.

Eene volkomene omwenteling had in Brazi-
liën plaats gehad; dat land was geheel onaf-
hankelyk van Portugal. De kroonprins was
van Rio Janeiro weggescreept, en het zelfde
had plaats te Pernambuco San Salvador en
Monte Video, en de overige steden met de Por-
tugeesche gouverneurs. Pernambuco was de
eenigste plaats die eenigen wederstand had ge-
boden en de koninglyke troepen hebben aldaar
honderd man aan dooden verloren, alle havens
waren voor eenen vreyen handel geopend, ook
was er een provisioneel bestuur aangesteld en
alles was tot de rust terug gekeerd.

De generaal D'Evereux die vóór het hof van
justitie gedagvaard was van den vice-president
van Columbia beledigd te hebben, is door het-
zelfde vrygesproken.

De Heer K. Lowry, consul der Vereenigde
Staten, kwam te La Guayra aan op den 13den
November.

On Sunday we were gratified with the novel
sight of three men of war, arriving nearly at the
same time, in this harbour. We give them in
the order in which they came in.

The United States brig Spark, of 12 guns,
captain J. H. Elton, from La Guayra and
Puerto Cabello.

His Britannic Majesty's brig Suriname, of 18
guns, captain Godfrey, from Antigua.

His Danish Majesty's corvette Diana, of 20
guns, captain Krieger, from St. Thomas, last
La Guayra. On coming to anchor the Diana
saluted, which was duly returned.

The Spark sailed on Monday for Port-au-
Prince and Jamaica.

The Columbian cruiser Bella Rosa, captain
Bernard, also arrived on Sunday, in distress,
having broken her mainmast.

Yesterday evening the Civil Officers of the
Government, the Officers of the Army and
Navy, the Officers of the Militia, and the prin-
cipal Merchants in this island, gave an ele-
gant Ball and Supper to the Officers of His
Britannic Majesty's brig Suriname, and the Of-
ficers of His Danish Majesty's corvette Diana,
to which a numerous concourse of the inhabi-
tants was invited. It is to be regretted that the
gentlemen who gave this agreeable party were
deprived having the pleasure of the company
of the Officers of the U. S. brig Spark, in con-
sequence of that vessel having sailed so unex-
pectedly.

By the several arrivals from La Guayra since
our last we received Caracas Gazettes to the
4th inst. and have translated from them such
parts of their contents as appeared most likely
to interest our Readers.

On the 3d October general Santander took
the oath as vice president of Columbia, which
was administered in a similar manner as that
to the president general Bolivar; the ceremonies
observed on which occasion has been fully given
in this paper. After having been installed, general
Santander delivered a very appropriate ad-
dress, and was replied to in a handsome man-
ner by the president of the Congress.

The famous Andres Torrellas, a clergyman
of considerable influence in Venezuela, conspic-
uous for his adhesion to the royalist cause, and
for the extrem in which he was held by generals
Cevallos, Cagigal, Monteverde, Morillo, and
La Torre, has now espoused the cause of Col-
umbia, from a conviction, as he says in a mani-
festo which he has published in the Caracas
Gazette, that the bonds of alliance between
South America and Spain has been rent assun-
der from the moment that the sovereign sceptre
was snatched from the hand of Ferdinand.

Colonel Antonio Ramos was shot in the city
of Caracas on the first December last, for the
crime of high treason, in pursuance to the sen-
tence of a military court-martial. Ramos was
formerly an officer in the royalist service, but
on the capture of Caracas he went over to the
Columbians, from whom he again deserted, and
was taken prisoner at San Juan de los Morros,
fighting in the ranks of the royalists.

The seat of the Columbian government is to
be provisionally transferred to the city of Bo-
gota, being the most central part of the union,
until the capital, to be called "Bolivar," shall
at a future period be built, agreeable to the fun-
damental law of the republic.

A letter from Caracas dated the 7th inst. con-
tains the following additional information.

The Constitution of Columbia was proclaim-
ed in Caracas on the 1st inst. and publicly ex-

hibited in the great square of that city, at the side of which was placed a portrait of the immortal Bolivar; and on the following day was sworn to with the greatest solemnity and rejoicings.

On the 3d general Paez left Caracas with a formidable body of troops, for the purpose of effecting a junction with the forces of St. Martha, which some time ago marched from Maracaybo. Their object is the capture of La Torre's expedition, or at all events to oppose any attempt he may make to proceed into the interior.

Considerable desertions were daily taking place from Puerto Cabello, to the republican headquarters at Valencia.

General Bolivar left, St. Fé in November, with a force of 9000 men, including the division of general Sucre, for the purpose of endeavoring to unite Quito to the other departments of Colombia.

The Colombian Commissioner, Mr. Revenga, arrived at La Guayra on the 5th instant, from Spain, by way of Bordeaux. At which place he left the other commissioners Messrs. Zea and Echeverria. Nothing particular had transpired relative to his mission; it was, however, understood, that things wore a favorable aspect, and even Morillo had interposed in behalf of the Columbians, and was a public panegyrist of Bolivar.

Mr. Robert K. Lowry, Consul of the United States, arrived at La Guayra on the 13th November last.

On the 14th of November the general congress of Columbia passed votes of thanks separately, to lord Holland, the abbe de Pradt, Mr. Speaker Clay, col. Duane, (editor of the American Aurora) and to James Marryatt, and sir Robert Wilson, (members of the British House of commons.)

On the 23th September they passed a law regulating and consolidating the import duties upon a footing of uniformity in all the ports.—The new duties are as follow:

Fifteen per cent on bar iron, tin plates, copper, paper of all sorts, all kinds of medicines and surgical instruments, rigging, tar, pitch, cables, cordage and anchors.

Seventeen and an half per cent on all cotton, woollen, linen, hempen and worsted goods, except those articles which follow at higher rates.

Twenty per cent on umbrellas, hats of beaver, wool or silk, wax and spermaceti, (manufactured or in cakes,) wine, vinegar, and oil of all sorts, gold and silver watches, galloons, saddles, all kinds of earthen ware from Europe or Asia, crystal and glasses of all sorts.

Twenty and half per cent on silks of all kinds from Europe or Asia, jewels and precious stones, leather faces of silk or thread, embroidered handkerchiefs, artificial flowers and feathers, looking glasses, perfumery, essences and scented waters, spices of India or other countries, dried or preserved fruits, olives and capers, and all sorts of preserves.

Twenty-five per cent on shoes, boots, all kinds of household furniture, and ready made clothes and garments, all furniture and utensils of copper, brass, iron, steel or tin, tallow in mass or manufactured, flour, salt meat, and all kinds of foreign provisions.

Thirty five per cent on all kinds of foreign spirits and other liquors from the grape, cane, or other original materials. All other sorts of merchandize, goods, and commercial effects, which are not expressly comprehended in the preceding articles, shall pay a duty of twenty per cent on importation.

The foregoing duties are to be paid on the valuations, approved in Carthagena, on the 22d April, 1817, and the several supplements thereto, until suitable alterations shall be made.

The rates of duties imposed upon the foregoing articles, are only applicable to cargoes in national vessels.

Those cargoes imported by foreign vessels, belonging to neutral and friendly powers, shall pay five per cent more than the above, except it shall be otherwise established by particular treaties of commerce.

A deduction of seven and an half per cent shall be allowed on importations in national vessels, and five per cent in foreign vessels coming directly from Europe to a port in Columbia, preserving the proportion established above.

The above went in force 1st January, 1822.

By the Mercury we received St. Thomas papers to the 28th ult. They contain no news of interest. Neither the first nor second November mails had reached that island when the Mercury sailed.

An arrival from Aruba on Sunday brings accounts that shortly after leaving that island, three schooners and a brig were discovered steering to the northward. They are conjectured to have been part of general La Torres expedition.

The schooner Dido, Chaytor, 16 days from Baltimore, last St. Thomas, arrived on Tuesday. At the dawn of day, while off Little Curaçao, she perceived a vessel standing towards her under a press of sail, which on coming within gunshot of the Dido fired several shots at her, and continued the chase until off Caracas Bay, when she hauled to the southward. The pursuing vessel showed Spanish colours. The Dido sustained no injury from her shot, although capt. Chaytor says they were whistling about his ears.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship James Monroe, the Editors of the New York Commercial Advertiser have received files of the London papers to the 8d of November.

The papers are quite barren of intelligence, excepting the usual quantity of reports of all sorts and descriptions, relative to the quarrel between the Turks and Greeks.

The king had been somewhat indisposed, but his illness had been much exaggerated. His majesty had recovered, and was believed to be on his way home. He would stop a few days at Brussels, and perhaps visit Paris.

Letters from Batavia give afflicting accounts of the cholera morbus in the island of Java.—The number of deaths at Samarang, is from 400 to 500 daily; and the disorder is equally fatal in other parts of the country.

France is augmenting her army with extraordinary promptitude, and to the full extent of the peace establishment. The avowed object is to complete the strong cordon extending along the boundaries of Spain, from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean, to keep out the yellow fever.

The king of England was expected to be in Paris on the 8th of November.

As to the affairs of the Greek revolution, we have no new light presented to us; and clouds and dullness still rest upon the designs of Russia.

Massacres were common at Constantinople.—Spain continued to be afflicted with a most unusual and fatal fever, of which the very physicians, in some towns, had all died; and the sick had no body to attend to them, and were dying by thousands—disturbances in Ireland continued; murders were often perpetrated—a fire had broken out at Finland, which had destroyed two churches, and an hundred houses—Fifty men were lately killed at a colliery, near New Castle upon Tyne.

As to politics, it has been reported that Russia has not declined the proffered mediation in the affairs of Turkey; and difficulties had arisen between Portugal and Austria.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE OF THE PEOPLE OF ST. DOMINGO.

(Continued from our last)

With irrefragable certainty, do we know that man relinquished the independence of the natural state, in order to form a civil society, which could in a permanent and unequivocal manner, protect his life, his property, and his liberty, three of the cardinal blessings wherein the welfare of nations consists. It is in order to enjoy these rights, that governments are made and instituted; their just powers arise from the unanimous consent of the members by whom they are constituted; hence, as soon as a government deviates from these essential ends, as soon as, instead of providing for the preservation of society, it converts itself into an oppressive power! it behoves the people to resume their faculties, to alter or abolish its form, and to mould anew another more consistent with their safety and future well being. That governments of an old standing should not be subverted, for any vile reasons and transient causes, we do immediately grant; prudence teaches us to bear evils while they are tolerable; but when they reach the utmost height, when experience itself proves, that a government is likely to degenerate into an absolute despotism, then it were degrading to free and rational beings, not forthwith to shake off such a government, as diametrically opposed to the lofty ends of its primal institution. And who is there at the sight of these principles, that will not to the very echo applaud the system which is this day adopted by the Spanish portion of Hayti? As many scourges and evils, and disasters, as could possibly be vomited by the hydra of despotism, as many more has Santo Domingo suffered during her shameful subjection to Spain: hence it is our primary obligation, nay one of the most sacred duties imposed by the love of our country, to strive with efficacy and by every means within our reach, for that felicity, which the metropolis has not known, or is capable to give us as long as she carries on her prospects of oppression and tyranny.

We are fully satisfied that to obtain that felicity we have no other path to pursue than that of the independence. With this view we will have laws enacted by ourselves, congenial to the genius, education and manners of the people, and adapted to our climate and geographical situation; with this, will our national representation, with respect to their number, be made to bear perfect equality between all the inhabitants of these provinces, instead of serving to kindle discord between the various classes, as has been the case with the basis established by the constitution of Cadiz. The judiciary power we will arrange in such a manner, as will save time and expenses, without affecting in the least the equitable administration of civil and criminal justice, or withdraw the resources from this country. We will be particularly attentive to the education of our youth; hitherto so much neglected, because without this all hopes of public weal are abortive. We will apply ourselves to the study of agriculture, of the arts and of commerce, as the only and truest sources of the wealth of the citizens. We will adjust one revenue on the fundamental dogma of not spending more than we have, or more than is computable with our territorial possessions.

Every nation will flock into our ports, to supply our wants with their commodities, and to give currency and value to our own; while the peninsula, in want of the principal articles of our growth, will ever know little more than to deal in exclusive trade, and with the cupidty of monopoly, an inseparable offspring of that sordid principle. In a word we will have every

thing at home without being in need of seeking any thing at the distance of three thousand miles, where our sufferings are neither seen or felt, and where there can be no interest alive to remedy the same in proportion to their extent.

Spain, bewildered in the maze of her novel institutions, has to struggle with internal enemies, who with barefaced boldness meditate her destruction; a standing army of fifty thousand regular troops, and from eighty to one hundred thousand national militia, is the scare-crow whereby the slow, lazy constitutional system is dragged forward; the other more powerful potentates of Europe, alarm her by suspicion and fear; because notwithstanding the assurances of friendship and good harmony, they still betray symptoms of discontent at the downfall of absolute thrones, upon which they wish to keep their seat, firmly and safe. The legislatures of the years 1820 and 1821 have each brought in a bill for a loan of two hundred millions, which they are in want of, in order to meet the ordinary and common expenditures in times of peace, in spite of the promises, which are said to have been made of lessening and reducing the expenses in every branch of public administration, the silver and gold mines of America do no longer flow precipitately to empty themselves into the treasury of Madrid. The Columbian cruizers capture and intercept at every point and in every inlet of the peninsula, and within sight of Cadiz, the miserable and scattered vessels belonging to her decayed and scanty commerce, because there are no naval forces to protect it. Hence, this being a faithful description of the hapless situation of the Spanish nation, it were a consummate folly on our part to hope or expect any relief or amelioration of our condition from her, who wants the same for her own exigencies, and who cannot yet succeed in quelling her own domestic disturbances.

Santo Domingo, on the contrary, in the midst of her woes is feeding upon her own resources; and would have been far happier still if she had founded the system of her administration on the principles of economy, which her decreased population, her agriculture and commerce prescribed; but she has deviated from this sound rule, in order to bear the heavy burthen laid on her by the ungrateful metropolis, as a reward for the evils which we endure from the epoch of the *cession*. Had the laws respecting the tariffs and the regulations of the custom houses not been suspended, and adapted to the local circumstances, all the ports of this island would long ago and for ever have been shut; because when Spanish freedom is most boasted of, it is then that the fetters of exclusive trade and monopoly are most truly felt. Neither do the packets, which are the bearers of those precious laws and regulations, deign to touch at the maritime ports of this island, as was done to heretofore; and we are thus compelled to pay whomsoever touches sales to convey to us the verdicts of death, for the barbarous complacency of executing the same, and with our own hands too.—This is the only thing we get from Spain: not relief or assistance in our necessity and distress: we have hitherto lived as slaves and dependents by habit; but deeds which persuade much more feelingly than theory, demonstrate and convince us that we are free and emancipated.

Thus we know and feel from experience; and impressed with the same, we do solemnly declare and proclaim, That the Spanish portion of the Island of Hayti, remains from this day constituted into a Free and Independent State: That the good people of Santo Domingo neither now, nor hereafter, nay, never, will be subjected to the laws and dominion of Spain, considering themselves absolved from all obligations of fidelity and obedience: That invested with the dignity and character of a sovereign nation, they possess full power and faculties to establish a form of government most convenient to them, to enter into bonds of alliance, to declare war, to make peace, to enter into commercial treaties, and to engage in any other acts, transactions and covenants which by right belong to a free and independent state: And further, that if Spain acknowledge and sanction this declaration, she will be looked upon and hailed as a friend; but that in case she, by any means or expedient, attempt to invade or to disturb our institutions and the progress of the new government, which we are about to establish, we know how to defend it with our lives, our fortunes, and our honor.

Long live our Country! Long live the Independence!

Long live the Union of Columbia!!

Given at the City of St. Domingo, in the Spanish portion of Hayti, the first day of December 1821, the first year of our Independence.

Jose Nuñez de Cáceres, president—Manuel Carvajal—Juan Vicente Moscoso—Antonio Martinés Valdez—L. Juan Nepomuceno de Arredondo—Juan Ruiz—Vicente Mancebo—Manuel Lopez de Umeres, secretary

DIED—Early yesterday morning, after a lingering illness, which he bore with great fortitude, Mr. Joseph Pearse, in the 43d year of his age; a gentleman whose uniformly mild and unassuming manners had gained for him the esteem and respect of a large circle of acquaintances, who, with many relatives, will long deplore the loss of a worthy upright member of society, and a sincere friend. His remains were interred yesterday afternoon with Masonic honors, by the Brethren of the Lodges Union and Contentment, who were joined in the funeral obsequies by his relations and a numerous concourse of friends.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

American papers have come to hand this week as late as the 23d ult. Among the articles of interest which they contain is the Message of President Monroe to both Houses of Congress, dated at Washington the 31st of December. This document is very lengthy, and embraces many topics of interest relative to the internal economy of the United States, but which we have omitted, as being of little or no importance to this community, confining ourselves principally to a view of the footing upon which America stands with other powers. After entering into a comprehensive detail of commercial relations, the Message proceeds:—

It is my duty to state, as a cause of very great regret, that very serious differences have occurred, in this negotiation, respecting the construction of the 8th article of the treaty of 1803, whereby Louisiana was ceded to the United States, and likewise respecting the seizure of the *Apollo*, in 1820, for a violation of our revenue laws. The claim of the government of France has excited not less surprise than concern, because there does not appear to be a just foundation for it, in either instance. By the 8th article of the treaty referred to, it is stipulated that, after the expiration of twelve years, during which it was provided, by the preceding or 7th article, that the vessels of France and Spain should be admitted into the ports of the ceded territory, without paying higher duties on merchandise, or tonnage on the vessels, and such as were paid by citizens of the United States, the ships of France should forever afterwards be placed on the footing of the most favored nation. By the obvious construction of this article, it is presumed that it was intended, that no favor should be granted to any power, in those ports, to which France should not be forthwith entitled; nor should any accommodation be allowed to another power, on conditions, to which she would not, also, be entitled upon the same conditions. Under this construction, no favor, or accommodation, could be granted, to any power, to the prejudice of France. By allowing the equivalent, allowed by those powers, she would always stand, in those ports, on the footing of the most favored nation. But if this article should be so construed, as that France should enjoy, of right, and without paying the equivalent, all the advantages of such conditions, as might be allowed to other powers, in return for important concessions made by them, then the whole character of the stipulation would be changed. She would not be placed on the footing of the most favored nation, but on a footing held by no other nation. She would enjoy all the advantages allowed to them, in consideration of like advantages allowed to us, free from every, and any, condition whatever.

As little cause has the government of France to complain, of the seizure of the *Apollo*, and the removal of other vessels from the waters of the St. Marys. It will not be denied, that every nation has a right to regulate its commercial system as it thinks fit, and to enforce the collection of its revenue, provided it be done without an invasion of the rights of other powers. The violation of its revenue laws is an offence which all nations punish; the punishment of which gives no just cause of complaint to the power to which the offenders belong, provided it be extended to all equally. In this case, every circumstance which occurred indicated a fixed purpose to violate our revenue laws. Had the party intended to have pursued a fair trade, he would have entered our ports, and paid the duties; or had he intended to have carried on a legitimate circuitous commerce with the United States, he would have entered the port of some other power, landed his goods at the custom house according to law, and reshipped and sent them in the vessel of such power, or of some other power which might lawfully bring them, free from such duties, to a port of the United States. But the conduct of the party in this case was altogether different. He entered the river St. Marys, the boundary between the United States and Florida, and took his position on the Spanish side, on which, in the whole extent of the river, there was no town, no port, or custom house, and scarcely any settlement.—His purpose therefore was not to sell his goods to the inhabitants of Florida, but to citizens of the United States, in exchange for their productions, which could not be done without a direct and palpable breach of our laws. It is known that a regular systematic plan had been formed by certain other persons for the violation of our revenue system, which made it the more necessary to check the proceeding in its commencement.

With Spain, the treaty of February 22d, 1819, has been partly carried into execution. Possession of East and West Florida has been given to the United States, but the officers charged with that service, by an order from his Catholic majesty, delivered by his minister to the secretary of state, and transmitted by a special agent to the captain general of Cuba, to whom it was directed, and in whom the government of those provinces was vested, have not only omitted, in contravention of the orders of their sovereign, the performance of the express stipulation, to deliver over the archives and documents relating to the property and sovereignty of those provinces, all of which it was expected would have been delivered, either before or when the troops were withdrawn, but defeated, since every effort of the United States to obtain them, especially those of the greatest importance. This omission has given rise to several

incidents of a painful nature, the character of which will be fully disclosed, by the documents which will hereafter be communicated.

The principles of this system of reciprocity, founded on the law of the 3d of March, 1815, have been since carried into effect with the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Sweden, Prussia, and with Hamburg, Bremen, Lubeck, and Oldenburg, with a provision made by subsequent laws, in regard to the Netherlands, Prussia, Hamburg and Bremen, that such produce and manufactures as could only be, or most usually were, first shipped from the ports of those countries, the same being imported in vessels wholly belonging to their subjects, should be considered and admitted as their own manufactures and productions.

The government of his most faithful majesty, since the termination of the last session of congress, has been removed from Rio de Janeiro to Lisbon, where a revolution, similar to that which had occurred in the neighboring kingdom of Spain, had in like manner been sanctioned by the accepted and pledged faith of the reigning monarch. The diplomatic intercourse between the United States and the Portuguese dominions, interrupted by that important event, has not yet been resumed, but the change of internal administration having already materially affected the commercial intercourse of the United States with the Portuguese dominions, the renewal of the public missions between the two countries appears to be advisable at an early day.

It is understood that the colonies in South America have had great success during the present year, in the struggle for their independence. The new government of Columbia has extended its territories and considerably augmented its strength, and at Buenos Ayres, where civil dissension had, for some time before, prevailed, greater harmony and better order, appear to have been established. Equal success has attended their efforts in the provinces on the Pacific. It has long been manifest that it would be impossible for Spain to reduce these colonies by force, and equally so, that no conditions, short of their independence, would be satisfactory to them. It may therefore be presumed, and it is earnestly hoped, that the government of Spain, guided by enlightened and liberal counsels, will find it to comport with its interests, and due to its magnanimity, to terminate this exhausting controversy on that basis. To promote this result by friendly counsel with the government of Spain, will be the object of the government of the United States.

In conducting the fiscal operations of the year, it has been found necessary to carry into full effect the act of the last session of congress, authorising a loan of five millions of dollars.—This sum has been raised at an average premium of five dollars fifty-nine hundredths per cent, upon stock bearing an interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, redeemable at the option of the government after the first day of January, 1835.

Due progress has been made in the construction of vessels of war, according to the law providing for the gradual augmentation of the navy, and to the extent of existing appropriations. The vessels authorized by the act of 1820 have all been completed, and are now in actual service. None of the larger ships have been, or will be, launched for the present, the object being to protect all which may not be required for immediate service from decay, by suitable buildings, erected over them. A squadron has been maintained, as heretofore, in the Mediterranean, by means whereof peace has been preserved with the Barbary powers. This squadron has been reduced the present year to as small a force as is compatible with the fulfilment of the object intended by it. From past experience, and the best information respecting the views of those powers, it is distinctly understood that, should our squadron be withdrawn, they would soon recommence their hostilities and depredations upon our commerce.—Their fortifications have lately been rebuilt, and their maritime force increased. It has also been found necessary to maintain a naval force in the Pacific, for the protection of the very important interests of our citizens engaged in commerce and the fisheries in that sea. Vessels have likewise been employed in cruising along the Atlantic coast, in the Gulf of Mexico, on the coast of Africa, and in the neighboring seas. In the latter many piracies have been committed on our commerce, and so extensive was becoming the range of those unprincipled adventurers, that there was cause to apprehend, without a timely and decisive effort to suppress them, the worst consequences would ensue.—Fortunately, a considerable check has been given to that spirit by our cruisers, who have succeeded in capturing and destroying several of their vessels. Nevertheless, it is considered an object of high importance to continue these cruisers until the practice is entirely suppressed. Like success has attended our efforts to suppress the slave trade. Under the flag of the United States, and the sanction of their papers, the trade may be considered as entirely suppressed; and, if any of our citizens are engaged in it, under the flags and papers of other powers, it is only from a respect to the rights of those powers, that these offenders are not seized and brought home, to receive the punishment the laws inflict. If every other power should adopt the same policy, and pursue the same vigorous means for carrying it into effect, the trade could no longer exist.

Deeply impressed with the blessings which we enjoy, and of which we have such manifold

proofs, my mind is irresistibly drawn to that Almighty Being, the great source from whence they proceed, and to whom our most grateful acknowledgments are due.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, December 3, 1821.

AMERICAN PAPERS.

Baltimore Dec. 22.—The schooner *Adeline* sailed from St. Martha on the 20th ult. and we learn verbally from captain King that general M. Montillo, commander in chief of the provinces of Carthage and Santa Martha, was at the latter place and preparing an expedition of about 3000 men to go against Porto Bello, Chagres and Panama—it was supposed the expedition would set out in the course of December. The rich province of Quito, which had been wavering between Columbia and Peru, had lately surrendered to the former, and had become a part of that republic. A considerable force which had been ordered to march into Quito, had, in consequence, been recalled. The standing army of the Republic of Columbia was computed at 25 to 30,000 men, independent of militia. Several armed vessels were at Santa Martha preparing to accompany general Montillo on his new expedition against the Isthmus of Panama. All was quiet at Santa Martha and the neighbourhood.

The constitution lately adopted by the Republic of Columbia is nearly a copy of the constitution of the United States, with the exception that the president is elected for seven years instead of four. He is commander in chief of the army and navy, but when he takes active command the duties of the civil government devolve on the vice president.

GENERAL D'EVEUREUX.

On the 16th November general D'Evereux, who had been tried before the high court of justice, for insulting the vice-president of the Republic, writing him an offensive letter, importing a challenge, was honorably acquitted. The following are the particulars from the *Caracas Gazette*:

“General D'Evereux has been honorably acquitted before the supreme court of the republic, for having written a letter to the late vice-president, Antonio Narino, which letter was supposed to contain a challenge. The facts we understood to be briefly these: Mrs. English having various claims on the government in right of her deceased husband, brigadier general English, who died in the service, applied to the vice president Narino and the congress, then assembled at Cucuta. Narino not only refused to acknowledge her claims, but used personally to Mrs. English, very gross language. General D'Evereux, with that spirit which always distinguished him, espoused the cause of this unfortunate lady, and remonstrated with Narino. In the course of the controversy the challenge complained of was given, and general D'Evereux was put under arrest by Narino.

This detained general D'Evereux for some weeks from the army. However, on an inquiry into the affair, which appears to have originated in a misinterpretation of the tenor of general D'Evereux's letter to Narino, which was originally written in English, and translated into Spanish, the congress approved highly of the course pursued by the general; and admitted the justice of the claims made by Mrs. English, Narino notwithstanding persevered in his prosecution of general D'Evereux before the supreme court, and the result has been his honorable acquittal. In the whole of this transaction, the president, the illustrious Bolivar, the congress, and all the authorities of the republic, were distinguished for liberality, a high sense of honor and justice, as well as for the great estimation in which they held the services and virtues of general D'Evereux.

From an advertisement in the *Caracas Gazette* of the 6th December, it appears that general D'Evereux was then in that city, and about to depart, probably for the interior.

Revolution in the Brazils—A passenger was put on board the steam-boat *Virginia* on her passage from Norfolk here, from the brig *Resolution*, in 36 days from Pernambuco, which sailed the 10th of November.

He states, that there had been a complete revolution throughout the Brazils. The governor and staff had been shipped off from Pernambuco, and the prince royal had been sent from Rio Janeiro. The same state of things existed at St. Salvadore and Monte Video—there was some resistance made at Pernambuco by the royal troops, but after about 100 being killed, were compelled to surrender.

All the ports were thrown open. Flour dull at 6 mill reas. Provisional governments were established, and every thing was tranquil.

It is also said that the patriot general Artigas was a prisoner at Buenos Ayres, and that that unsettled place had had three different governors within a month previous to last accounts from there.

Blanks for Sale
At the Printing-Office.
Bills of Exchange, in Dutch, English and Spanish.
Bills of Lading, in Dutch, English, Spanish and French.
Prices Current in Dutch and English.